

GRANT & HACKH'S  
**CHEMICAL  
DICTIONARY**  
FIFTH EDITION



*Contains more  
than 55,000 generic  
and trade names using  
IUPAC and CAS nomenclature*

**ROGER GRANT  
CLAIRE GRANT**

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# GRANT & HACKH'S CHEMICAL DICTIONARY

[*American, International, European and British Usage*]

*Containing the Words Generally Used in Chemistry,  
and Many of the Terms Used in the Related  
Sciences of Physics, Medicine, Engineering,  
Biology, Pharmacy, Astrophysics,  
Agriculture, Mineralogy, etc.*

*Based on Recent Scientific Literature*

**FIFTH EDITION**

*Completely Revised and Edited by*

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# oreodaphene

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# Orsat apparatus

**oreodaphene** A hydrocarbon oil of California laurel, *Umbellularia californica* (Lauraceae). Colorless oil, d.0.894, b.175.

**oreodaphnol** An alcohol in the oil of California laurel. Colorless, pungent liquid.

**Oreton** Trademark for testosterone propionate. O-M Methyltestosterone.

**Orfila, Mathieu Joseph Bonaventura (1787-1853)** Spanish-born Frenchman; founder of toxicology.

**organ** Any tissue or part of an organism that has a distinct function.

**organellae** Organized structures within the cytoplasm of a cell with a definite function; as, mitochondria.

**organic** Pertaining to an organ or a substance derived from an organism. **o. acid** A compound containing one or more carboxyl radicals,  $-\text{COOH}$ ; e.g.:  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ , acetic acid series;  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{COOH})_2$ , oxalic acid series;  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})_2$ , phthalic acid series. **o. analysis** The qualitative or quantitative determination of o. compounds. See *organic analysis under analysis*. **o. bases** The amines and alkaloids. **o. chemistry** The study of carbon compounds. Originally restricted to compounds from organisms, but the synthesis of many of these compounds makes division into organic and inorganic chemistry of convenience only. Elements having o. combinations, in order of importance, are: C, H, O, N, Cl, Br, I, F, S, P, B, some metals. Cf. *inorganic chemistry*. **o. combustion** See *organic combustion under combustion*. **o. compounds** Nonpolar compounds, which generally consist of carbon and hydrogen, with or without oxygen, nitrogen, or other elements, except those in which carbon plays no important part, e.g., carbonates. Many may be classified into *aliphatic and aromatic compounds*; q.v. **o. Hellbron's Dictionary of ~** A multivolume compendium of information on o. c. **o. radicals** A group of atoms that normally passes unchanged from one molecule of a carbon compound to another (defined under their respective headings). See *radical, nomenclature, formula*.

**organism** A living complex, undergoing dynamic changes, which consists of protoplasm and has a definite pattern and function. Any animal, plant, or human body. Cf. *life*. System of classification originated by Linnaeus (1735), with each species of plant and animal having 2 Latin names on the pattern *genus species*. For humans, the classification would be:

Kingdom .....	Animal(ia)
Subkingdom .....	Metazoa
Phylum .....	Chordata
Subphylum .....	Vertebrata
Class .....	Mammalia
Order .....	Primate
Family .....	Hominidae
Genus .....	<i>Homo</i>
Species .....	<i>sapiens</i>

**organoferric** Describing masked iron.

**organoleptic** Referring to sensation; as, smell.

**organolite** An organic base-exchange material.

**organomagnesium halides** See *Grignard's reagent*.

**organometallic** Pertaining to the carbon-metal linkage. **o. compounds\*** A class of compounds of the type R-M, where a C atom is joined directly to any other element except H, C, N, O, F, Cl, Br, I, or At; e.g.,  $\text{PbEt}_4$ , tetraethylplumbane. Cf. *Grignard reagent, organolite*.

**organosol** A sol whose essential constituent is organic.

**organotin compounds** Used as preservatives and plastics stabilizers, and in lubricants.

**organotropic** A substance that acts specifically on an organism, and not on parasites.

**organzine** Warp silk. The reeled-off fibers from a number of silk cocoons.

**oriental** **o. agate** A translucent gem variety of agate. **o. amethyst** A native purple alumina. **o. cashew nut Semecarpus**. **o. emerald** A green corundum. **o. garnet Garnet**. **o. hyacinth** A rose-colored corundum. **o. powder** A mixture of gamboge with potassium nitrate; a fireworks explosive. **o. ruby** A red corundum. **o. sapphire** A blue corundum. **o. sweet gum** *Syrax*. **o. topaz** A yellow corundum.

**orientation** (1) The structural arrangement of radicals in a compound in relation to one another and to the parent compound. (2) The determination of crystal structure. (3) The direction or position assumed by a molecule, due to an electric charge, adsorption, or other cause. Cf. *zone*. **preferred ~** The principal orientation which the crystal units of a metal assume when the metal is deformed.

**organum oil** (1) Spanish hop oil. An essential oil from *Origanum vulgare* (Labiatae), wild marjoram; used in veterinary medicine and in liniments. (The oil of *O. marjorana* is marjoram oil.) (2) An essential oil distilled from *Thymus vulgaris* (French usage).

**orizabin** Jalapin.

**orlean** Annatto.

**Orlon** Trademark for a polyacrylonitrile (polyvinyl cyanide) continuous synthetic filament.

**Orlovius flask** A flask similar to a wash bottle, used for handling blood samples under sterile conditions.

**ormolu** Mosaic gold: An alloy of equal parts of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry and ornaments.

**ormosinine**  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_2$  = 301.5; m.205.

**ornithine\***  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$  = 132.2. 2,5-Diaminopentanoic acid\*. An amino acid from the excrements of birds. **N\*-amidino ~** Arginine.

**o. cycle** The theory that o., citrulline, and arginine are intermediate stages in the synthesis of urea in the mammalian liver; the o. behaves as a catalyst.

**oroberol**  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8$  = 358.3. A chromogen from the leaves of *Orobis tuberosus*, m.290.

**orobol**  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$  = 286.2. 3',4',5',7-Tetrahydroxyisoflavone, m.212, obtained by hydrolysis of oroboside.

**oroboside** A glucoside from the leaves of *Orobis tuberosus* (*Lathyrus*) (Leguminosae), yielding orobol. White crystals, m.250.

**orogen** The mobile belt of the earth's crust, in which mountain chains are formed.

**orogenic** Describing the large-scale, tangential, compressive forces responsible for geological fractures.

**Oropon** Trademark for a tryptic puering material.

**orotic acid**  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$  = 156.1. 2,6-Dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid\*. White crystals, m.324; from milk.

**oroxylin A**  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$  = 284.3. 5,7-Dihydroxy-6-methoxyflavone. Yellow crystals, m.220, soluble in water; from *Oroxylon indicum* bark.

**orphenadrine** **o. citrate**  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}\text{ON} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$  = 467.5. Norflex. White crystals, m.136, sparingly soluble in water. An anticholinergic drug, used to treat Parkinson's disease (BP).

**o. hydrochloride** Disipal. Used like the citrate (USP, BP).

**orpiment**  $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$ . Kings' yellow, auripigment. Yellow, crystalline masses; a pigment. **red ~** Arsenic tetrasulfide\*.

**orris** The dried rhizome of Florentine iris, *Iris florentina*. Creamy powder, insoluble in water; a dentifrice and perfume.

**o. oil** An essential oil from the rhizome of *Iris florentina*. Yellow oil, m.44, insoluble in water; used in cosmetics and perfumery.

**Orr white** Lithopone.

**Orsat apparatus** A portable gas analysis apparatus: a

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